SENEGAL

President Senghor Opens Socialist International Meeting D 1 1/A14
Western Sahara Issue D 2 1/B1
Brandt Backs Noninterference D 3 1/B2

TOGO

Benin President Kerekou Ends Friendship Visit D 3 1/B2

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

President Neto Reportedly Suffering From Leukemia E 1 1/B3

COMORO ISLANDS

Successful Coup Carried Out To 'Restore Freedom, Justice' E 1 1/B3
Airport Closed to Traffic E 1 1/B3
Soilih Under House Arrest E 1 1/B3
Political-Military Directorate Policy E 2 1/B4
Soilih Blamed for 'Disastrous Situation' E 2 1/B4
Abdallah Mohammed Reportedly New PM E 3 1/B5
Paris Interviews Comoran Journalist on Reasons for Coup E 3 1/B5
AFP Gives Background of Comoro Island Political Crisis E 4 1/B6

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel-Led Delegation in Pyongyang [cross-reference] E 4 1/B6
Maputo Reports Neto-Nujoma Meeting in Luanda E 5 1/B7
Coal Company Nationalized; Compensation To Be Paid 'Later' E 5 1/B7

RHODESIA

BBC Interviews Ian Smith on Internal Settlement E 5 1/B7

SOUTH AFRICA

Vorster Rejects Black Majority Rule E 9 1/B11
Pretoria Admits Links With African, Middle East States E 9 1/B11
Johannesburg Reports U.S. Warning on Action Against Namibia E 10 1/B12
Rhodesian Finance Coministers Begin Official Visit E 10 1/B12

I 29.857:B-8 Pr Ex 7.10: FBIS-SSA-78-94

MAY 18 1978

FBIS-SSA-78-94
Monday
15 May 1978
Vol VIII No 94

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

27

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

ETHIOPIA

MENGISTU ACCUSES SOMALIA OF CONTINUED AGGRESSION

PA131236Y Paris AFP in English 1205 GMT 13 May 78 PA

[Text] Addis Ababa, 13 May--Head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam has strongly warned Somalia "for the last time" that Ethiopia might push the war beyond its frontiers if Somali provocations continued in the Ogaden.

In a speech yesterday in Jijiga, the strategic Ogaden town recaptured from the Somalis on March 5, Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu said "at this very hour some Ethiopians are dying and trucks are burning from mines laid by Somali forces."

His speech, published today by the official Amharic-language daily ADDIS ZEMEN, came merely three months after Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre (?announced) he had withdrawn his forces from the Ogaden.

Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu said the rulers of Somalia still did not recognize Ethiopia's internationally-recognized frontiers nor had they renounced their territorial claims on Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti.

In fact, he said, they had handed out new uniforms to those same forces routed from the Ogaden and redeployed them in a new war.

"Somalia has not ceased interfering politically or militarily in Ethiopia's internal affairs. Its air force is violating Ethiopian air space daily. It is training and arming Ethiopian rebels and infiltrating them into the country," he said.

The Ethiopian leader also charged that Somalia was accumulating arms from imperialist states "more than ever before" and that thousands of Egyptian, Pakistani and Iraqi troops, with their commanders and advisers, still remained in Somalia, preparing for another invasion at the right time.

"The patience of revolutionary Ethiopia's gallant patriots is nearing its end," Lieutenant Colonal Mengistu said. "We can only carry out a defensive war from within our frontiers and respect our international obligations when our enemies recognize this and do likewise," he said.

Stressing that the Somali leadership had continued its provocations against the Ethiopian people in spite of its recent defeat, the Ethiopian leader warned that "we might be forced to dry the well of trouble at the source if they persist in more provocations and destruction."

But he also declared that the Ethiopian people had always entertained nothing but goodwill and affection for the oppressed masses of the Somali people.

He said Ethiopian troops would remain at the Ogaden front in a state of alert and would not leave the region until the local population there was sufficiently politicized and armed and could recognize friend from foe.

Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu has been in Hararge province on a working visit since Wednesday.

MUGABE ARRIVES FOR VISIT, RECEIVED BY MENGISTU

LD121203Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0400 GMT 12 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers, received and held talks with Mr Robert Mugabe, coleader of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, at the Diredawa Grand Palace yesterday afternoon.

On this occasion, the comrade chairman said: We feel happy to meet you here today as Ethiopia follows closely the struggle of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front's freedom fighters for independence and human rights. He added: Since your birthday is our struggle the government and broad masses of Ethiopia fully support your struggle for independence and sovereignty.

Replying, Mr Mugabe said: My being here and meeting you is a historic occasion. He affirmed that the Zimbabwe broad masses are well aware of the struggle of the Ethiopian broad masses against internal and external reactionary forces and that they believe that the government and broad masses of Ethiopia are following the correct path in this struggle.

Provisional Military Administrative Council ministers and ministers were present when the comrade chairman received Mr Mugabe.

Link With Muzorewa Denied

PA131648Y Paris AFP in English 1624 GMT 13 May 78 PA

[Text] Addis Ababa, May 13 (AFP)--Rhodesian Patriotic Front co-leader Robert Mugabe today denied as "absolutely untrue" press reports from Johannesburg that he had secretly suggested to Bishop Abel Muzorewa, member of the Salisbury transitional government, that the two nationalist leaders link up.

The report was published by the South African newspaper the RAND DAILY MAIL.

Mr Mugabe, currently on a visit to Ethiopia to seek stepped-up material and political support for the front, said "we certainly had no contact. It is absolutely untrue."

But he said the bishop is free to join the liberation movement [words indistinct] provided his stand was clear and categorical.

"He should stand on the principle of full transfer of power to the people of Zimbabwe and all necessary preconditions for the effective implementation of this, including total commitment to the armed struggle," Mr Mugabe said.

ADDIS COMMENTS ON SOMALI DEFECTOR'S NAIROBI DISCLOSURE

LD121542Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 11 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Commenting on Mogadiscio's continued threats to peace in the Horn of Africa, the ETHIOPIAN HERALD says: The disclosure in Nairobi by a former Somali Army officer that Siad Barre had ordered him to invade Kenya with 12,000 troops is a confirmation of earlier reports that the Mogadiscio clique had at one time through seriously to launch a war of aggression against that country.

It was earlier suggested that when the invading troops of the reactionary Siad Barre regime were crushed by the heroic Ethiopian forces, Barre in his attempts, as usual, might embark on another round of similarly (?futile) adventure. The target, it was then suspected--says the paper--was to be Kenya, because of the firm position taken by Nairobi in outright condemnation of Siad Barre's wanton war of aggression against Ethiopia.

Kenya had also been consequently opposed to the irredentist and expansionist policies of the successive regimes in Somalia and had called on Mogadiscio to renounce its preposterous claims to territories of neighboring states.

All the necessary steps have also been taken to alert the international community to the experience of the OAU and the UN to the danger posed to peace and stability in the Horn of Africa. The crushing of the invading troops of the reactionary Mogadiscio regime in the hands of the gallant Ethiopian forces, as had been pointed out, is a victory for the forces of peace and triumph for all the lofty principles of the OAU. However--says the paper--permanent peace in the Horn of Africa is far from certain. The reactionary Siad Barre regime, assisted by its imperialist and reactionary mentors, still continues to unleash the dogs of war.

[Several words indistinct] concludes HERALD, Ethiopia will take all the necessary steps within the bounds of international regultions to defend its unity and territorial integrity and the revolutionary achievements of its broad masses.

SOMALIA

MOGADISCIO ACCUSES ETHIOPIA OF PLOTTING 'INVASION' OF ERITREA

LD141635Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 14 May 78 LD/EA

["Full Text" of Ministry of Information statement]

[Text] The Addis Ababa regime continues to willingly serve as the tool of the forces of intervention and general destabilization in Africa. Neighboring countries and Eritrea are increasingly feeling the pressure of hostile foreign enchroachment using Ethiopia as a base of operation. The people of Eritrea are facing the danger of an imminent invasion by a combined Soviet, Cuban, Ethiopian and other allied forces and forcing them into total submission to the Mengistu regime. The large-scale participation of foreign combat forces in the invasion on Eritrea does not only endanger the struggle of the Eritrean freedom fighters but poses a serious threat to the security, independence and progress of the countries neighboring Eritrea. The present Ethiopian regime's policy of prompting foreign intervention and interference in the area has spared no effort in attempting to undermine the independence, unity and peaceful development of the Republic of Djibouti. It has engineered and carried out acts of sabotage and intimidation within the territory of the republic aimed at destabilizing the elected government there and replacing it with a puppet regime. For this purpose it has infiltrated its agents into the territory, trained and organized saboteur elements and smuggled large quantities of weapons into the territory.

The official Ethiopian news media has reported the abduction of a French national from Djibouti by a group well-known for its Ethiopian connections. The fact that he is being held in Ethiopia attests to the fact that Mengistu's regime has once again resorted to international terrorism as a means of intimidating other governments.

By their own admission, the Ethiopian regime is guilty of an act of hostility against the Republic of Djibouti and a crime against humanity. Despite this highly destructive and serious act of wanton interference, the neighboring states of Ethiopia are steadfast in their rejection and active opposition to all acts of interventionism and interference.

WSLF CLAIMS SUCCESSES AGAINST ETHIOPIA, CUBANS

LD132320Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Swahili 1530 GMT 13 May 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] "Freedom Fighters Shake Up the Abyssinian Rulers" is the headline in the OCTOBER STAR. The recent statement by the Ethiopian ambassador in Nairobi that fighting is going on in what he called Ethiopian land is a clear indication that all is not well in the so-called liberated areas of Ethiopia. The freedom fighters of the Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] and the Abo front have intensified their struggle, and since the beginning of last month have been able to carry out attacks on the 7,000 soldiers who are led by Russian and Cuban officers.

Countless corpses bear witness to the series of successes of the freedom fighters. In April the gallant fighters of the Abo front killed 80 Abyssinians and 6 Cubans after planting mines near the town of Negelli. The Abo soldiers also killed 80, including Cubans, in fighting in the town of (Mamta).

On the 10th and 11th of the month, 250 were killed in Dolo district in Bale province and a serious blow was inflicted on Mengistu's soldiers. Another fight worth remembering is that between the WSLF freedom fighters and the allied forces in the villages of (Halale) and (Dangamne), about 40 km south of Dagahabur, in which Mengistu's soldiers lost 483 and in which several Cubans who are there to uphold Russian interests were also killed.

TANZANIA

DAR ES SALAAM REPORTS OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA

LD121144Y Dar es Salaam in English to Central and Southern Africa 0400 GMT 12 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Kigoma--A total of 33 people have died and 73 others have been admitted in Kogoma district hospital since the outtreak of cholera in Kigoma region last Monday, May 8.

Doctors were yesterday rushed to (Makizege), (Kitege), (Nyamoli), (Ngarakanza), (Mgambo), (Mtanga) and (Mitale) villages to deal with the cholera cases. An emergency meeting of the leaders in the district has ordered a closure of all primary schools with effect from today and the district has been put under quarentine. A special committee to fight the disease in Kogoma region is meeting this morning to find new tactics of fighting the disease.

UGANDA

PRESIDENT AMIN RECIEVES, TALKS WITH BAGHDAD MAYOR

LD121542Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 12 May 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] President Amin has received the mayor of Baghdad, Mr Muhammad Ibrahim Ismail, at Nakasero lodge. Dr Amin welcomed him to Uganda and informed him that all Ugandans are very happy to host him as their guest. The Ugandan leader said that his visit is an indication of strong relations that exist between him and President Hasan al-Bakr and the peoples of both countries.

He appreciated the assistance Uganda is receiving from Iraq, especially in the educational, cultural and military fields. President Amin noted the contributions that Iraq made toward the successful victory of the Arab countries against Zionist Israel during the October 1973 war. He also appreciated the hospitality accorded to him when he visited Iraq in 1973 on his way to the battlefront in Syria. The president also appreciated Iraqi support for the Arab, African and other oppressed peoples struggle against forces of Zionism and colonialism all over the world.

KAMPALA COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD121954Y Kampala International Service in English 1500 GMT 12 May 78 LD/EA

[Station commentary "Looking at the Cooperation Between Uganda and the Soviet Union"]

[Text] The two countries have signed a new plan of cultural and scientific cooperation for this year and next year. Under this agreement the two countries are to assist each other to get to know and understand each other through the exchange of cultural aspects. The Soviet Union is also to assist Uganda in the technical and educational fields.

The Soviet Union is one of those countries which have come out openly to assist Uganda in time of need and in fields where Uganda feels the need. Uganda is enjoying this because of her policy of nonalinement--a policy whereby she has friends all over the world and can take from any country what she feels can be of use to her.

Under the new cooperation agreement, Uganda will have a chance to send students to Soviet universities to study in the fields Uganda wants. Uganda is to get doctors and consultants from the Soviet Union. Uganda is also to get Soviet professors and lecturers. In addition to this, Uganda and the Soviet Union enjoy friendly relations through the exchange of cultural delegations.

This is the attitude all the developed countries should have toward the developing countries, instead of just exploiting them and wanting them to be in their pockets and to be their puppets.

RWANDA

TANZANIAN PRESIDENT NYERERE ENDS VISIT, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD132032Y Dar es Salaam in English 1800 GMT 13 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Kigali--Tanzania and Rwanda have agreed to take immediate steps to improve road communications between the two countries. A joint communique issued in Kigali today at the end of President Nyerere's 3-day state visit said the two governments were working in close collaboration to get finance for improving the (Rosumo)-Isaka road, the construction of a railway terminal at Isaka, a railway link between the two countries and the development of the Kagera River basin.

The two countries have also agreed to increase cooperation in commercial, cultural and political fields.

President Habyarimana of Rwanda and President Nyerere expressed interest in fostering regional cooperation, especially in economic and social development projects. They expressed satisfaction in the agreement between Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi on the establishment of an organization for the management and development of the Kagera River basin. They called for an immediate construction of the proposed hydroelectric plant at (Rosumo) and the implementation of (agricultural) and trading programs for the organization.

The two heads of state also reviewed and discussed liberation struggles in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa. They called on Britain and the United States to put into effect the Anglo-American proposals for majority rule as a measure to avoid further bloodshed in Zimbabwe.

President Habyarimana has accepted an invitation to visit Tanzania at a date to be announced later.

[Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili at 1700 GMT on 13 May reports that President Nyerere arrived in Tabora this evening after his official 6-day visit to Burundi and Rwanda.]

ZAIRE

'REBEL' ATTACKS IN SHABA PROVINCE REPORTED

Paris AFP in English 1528 GMT 14 May 78 PA

[Text] Kinshasa, May 14 (AFP)--About 4,000 rebels attacked the big mining town of Kolwezi in Zaire's south eastern region of Shaba (formerly Katanga) on Thursday night, it was officially announced here today.

The attack was followed by an assault today on the town of Mutshasa, in the south east of Shaba, by rebels including "whites identified as being Cubans," the Zaire news agency, AZAP, added.

After two-and-a-half hours of fighting today the rebels were repulsed towards the Zambian border, the agency said.

The attack on Kolwezi was carried out by rebels who arrived from Angola and were identified as former Katangese gendarmes who invaded the Shaba region in March last year, the agency said.

The agency said four Zairese Mirage fighter planes were at present operating in the Shaba region.

According to unofficial sources, however, the former gendarmes were at present in control of certain strategic points within Kolwezi, where several thousand Europeans live.

Kolwezi airport, several kilometers (miles) from the town center, had also been attacked, and several planes including Macchi jets destroyed by the rebels, according to these reports.

The rebel attack on the Shaba region last March was repulsed after several weeks by Zairese troops backed by a 1,500-strong Moroccan expeditionary force which received logistic support from French military transport planes.

AZAP Claims Soviet Involvement

PA141604Y Paris AFP in English 1601 GMT 14 May 78 PA

[Text] Kinshasa, May 14 (AFP)--According to the Zaire news agency, the new invasion had again been supported by the Soviet Union, Cuba and two North African countries, Libya and Algeria.

The plan of attack, called "Operation Dove," had been devised in Havana during a visit there by the "Monguya Gang"--a reference to a Brussels-based opponent of Zairese President Mobutu Sese Seko--and completed in Algiers, the agency added.

Algeria had formed commandos for the former Katangese gendarmes, it said.

The rebels had come to Shaba from Angola, but taken care to arrive via Zambia so that Angola would not be mixed up in the affair, the agency said. President Mobutu, quoted by the agency, said a Zairese ambassador at large left here today for London to meet Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, at present on an official visit to Britain.

On the way, the ambassador would have a Paris meeting with Zairese Foreign Affairs Commissioner Umba Di Lutete, ordered to arrange a [word indistinct] for U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim through Zaire's permanent U.N. representative.

At the same time the Zairese secretary of state for foreign affairs here had called in the ambassadors of the U.S., France, Belgium, China and Morocco, so these countries could "help Zaire face the gravity of the situation," the agency said.

President Mobutu was presiding over a meeting of the general staff, and expected to make an official statement tomorrow or Tuesday, it added. The rebel attack had originally been scheduled for June 10, but things in fact began to move last Thursday night, the agency said.

French Soldiers Reported Captured

LD142025Y Paris Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 14 May 78 LD

[Summary] According to a Belgian agency report, datelined Paris and quoting a representative of the Congo National Liberation Front, seven French soldiers have been taken prisoner during the taking of Kolwezi.

[illegible] must be treated with caution, for as far as is known there were no French soldiers there.

AZAP is accusing not only Cuba and the USSR of involvement, but also Algeria and Libya.

French Embassy Denies Capture

PA142224Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2210 GMT 14 May 78 PA

[Text] Kinshasa, 14 May (AFP)--The French Embassy in Zaire has denied that seven French soldiers were captured during the attack against Kolwezi, as reported by the Congolese National Liberation Front. Kolwezi is the capital of the mining province of Shaba, formerly Katanga.

The embassy said: "As far as we know, there are no French soldiers in Kolwezi."

Mobutu Receives French Ambassador

LD142034Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 2000 GMT 14 May 78 LD

[Summary] President Mobutu Sese Seko received the French ambassador to Zaire, Mr Andre Ross, for 20 minutes this evening at his residence at Camp Tshatshi. The ambassador did not make any statement to the press after the audience.

Congolese Liberation Front Communique

PA150035Y Paris AFP in English 0010 GMT 15 May 78 PA

[Text] Brussels, May 14 (AFP)--The Congolese National Liberation Front [CNLF] said tonight its forces had shot down 18 Zairese military planes and two helicopters. In a communique issued here, the front said it destroyed 13 fighter planes and six transport planes [numbers as received] and inflicted "heavy losses in men and material" on the Zairese troops "composed essentially of mercenaries and foreign soldiers."

Seven French soldiers were captured, it added.

According to the communique, members of the Zairese forces had defected to the "popular liberation armed forces."

It went on to [words indistinct] CNLF president, Lieutenant-General Nathanael [words indistinct] led last year's attack into southern Zaire [words indistinct] the "Zairese despot" to refer [words indistinct] Kinshasa."

The CNLF was formed in 1963 by former Katangese gendarmes who sought refuge in Angola when the Katangese secessionist regime in what is now Zaire's Shaba region collapsed.

CNLF Captures Towns

LD151048Y Brussels Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] An AFP dispatch has reminded us that it is the available manpower of the Zairian armed forces that now has to face the new--second--agression in Shaba, in southeastern Zaire: That is, 43,000 men, 15,000 of whom are immediately operational; 3,000 men in Zaire's air force, equipped with 34 combat planes manufactured in Italy and Mirage-5's manufactured in France.

The spearhead of Zaire's armed forces consists of an airborne division composed of paratroopers and commandos, who were trained originally by Belgian and Israeli instructors, but who for the last 5 years have been led by a totally Zairian staff of officers.

[Word indistinct] the press agencies confirm that two towns are now in the hands of the Congolese National Liberation Front [CNLF]: Mutshasa and Kolwezi, including the airport at Kolwezi.

As for the seven Frenchmen taken prisoner by the CNLF forces, the Zaire Committee in Brussels, which consists mainly of Belgians supporting various groups in opposition to Mobutu's regime, has stated that these Frenchmen are no doubt mercenaries and not soldiers of the regular French Army. In fact, the Zaire Committee points out, the Shaba region is overflowing with mercenaries of all nationalities: French, Belgian, Moroccan. The committee also noted that the expanding attack launched in Shaba province by the CNLF was made possible only because the front had been considerably reinforced in the region, in spite of its setbacks in the first offensive a year ago. The Zaire Committee feels that the CNLF does not need the support of foreign forces, Cuban or Angolan--contrary to what is being claimed at the Kinshasa authorities. The arms used by the CNLF have come mainly from successful attacks in recent months on military depots of the Zairian armed forces of General Mobutu.

Angola Denies Involvement

PA151250Y Paris AFP in French 1112 GMT 15 May 78 PA

[Text] Brussels, 15 May (AFP)--In a communique released on Sunday, the Angolan Embassy in Brussels has protested the biased interpretation given to the events in Shaba, primarily by Radio France Internationale.

The embassy reaffirmed that the People's Republic of Angola has had nothing to do with these events, either directly or indirectly.

The communique states that the Embassy of the People's Republic of Angola protests against the biased manner in which the events in Shaba have been presented by the broadcast media, primarily Radio France Internationale, which has reported an invasion of Shaba as originating in Angola.

The Angolan Government, the communique continued, declares that the People's Republic of Angola has had nothing to do, either directly or indirectly, with the events in Shaba, which are taking place hundreds of kilometers from its borders and which concern only the Zairian people.

NIGER

NIGER-MALI BORDER AUTHORITIES HOLD MEETING

PA122243Y Paris AFP in French 1549 GMT 12 May 78 PA

[Text] Niamey, 12 May (AFP)--The meeting of border officials of Mali and Niger came to an end on Thursday in Filingue (100 km north of Niamey).

The Niger newspaper LE SAHEL noted on Friday morning that the delegation leaders emphasized "their willingness to work for the clear interest of their peoples, in order to preserve the good neighbor ties of kinship between the two countries."

On the Malian side, the meeting was attended by the governor of Gao region, Major Koke Dembelle and the commanders of border posts, while Niger was represented by the prefects of Niamey and Tahoua and the deputy prefects of border districts.

NIGERIA

COMMUNIQUE ON GUINEAN PRESIDENT SEKOU TOURE'S VISIT ISSUED

LD130905Y Lagos International Service in English 0730 GMT 13 May 78 LD

[Text] The head of state, Lt Gen Olusegun Obasanjo, and President Sekou Toure of Guinea have reaffirmed their confidence in the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, as a most viable organization of economic cooperation [words indistinct]. The two leaders pledged to promote the dynamic development of the organization, especially in the fields of transportation and communications. This is part of the communique issued yesterday at the end of the visit to Nigeria of President Sekou Toure of Guinea.

The communique said that Nigeria and Guinea were to set up a joint ministerial council to examine the possibilities of cooperation in the areas of trade, industry, education and culture. The commission will meet alternately in Guinea and Nigeria.

On African affairs they expressed great concern and indignation about the situation in southern Africa and condemned the recent incursion of the racist South African troops into Angola. With regard to Namibia and Zimbabwe, General Obasanjo and President Toure called on the international community to reject any attempt to install unrepresentative, undemocratic puppet governments in (?these states).

SENEGAL

PRESIDENT SENGHOR OPENS SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL MEETING

PA 121845Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1436 GMT 12 May 78 PA

[Text] Dakar, 12 May (AFP)--Senegalese President Leopold-Sedar Senghor today urged the "superpowers of Europe and America" to condemn any military intervention in Africa, "even when it is a case of defending an African country from aggression by neighboring states."

Senghor, who was making a speech to inaugurate the Socialist International conference, suggested that a resolution to this effect be approved during the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, thereby expanding the scope of the meeting to include African problems. "Of course, such a resolution would be useless if it were not respected by either the East or West," the president added.

After noting that, in 1977, the OAU adopted a Sengalese proposal of African states, the president mentioned the five focuses of war which presently exist on the continent: the northeastern "Horn," the Western Sahara, Chad, Rhodesia and Namibia.

According to Senghor, they all reflect "the transfer to the West, that is, from the Asian to the African Continent, of the war between the imperialisms following the end of the Indochina war."

Senghor said that while the East "is applying the policy of Lenin, if not that of Peter the Great, with the use of ultramodern, efficient methods of warfare, the U.S. superpower is content to make verbal threats and the European powers, with rare exceptions, limit themselves to mere expressions of opinions, which have no effect."

He announced that before the end of the year, 12 African parties of social democratic persuasion will attempt to form an African socialist international.

Observers recall that, in October 1977 in Tunisia, seven African socialist parties participated in a "committee to consider" the creation of such an organization.

Replying to Senghor's speech, Willy Brandt, former German chief of government, social democratic leader and president of the interparty organization, said that he shares the Senegalese president's concern over increasing foreign intervention in Africa.

Brandt expressed his hope that the African states will act together to force states that are signatory to the Helsinki agreement to adopt a policy of nonintervention in Africa. He said that the problem of North-South relations (between the industrial and the developing worlds) is the primary problem of the century.

"I am convinced that we must solve this problem if we really wish to forestall the danger of a worldwide social war," Willy Brandt added.

Western Saharan Issue

PA140312Y Paris AFP in English 0148 GMT 14 May 78 PA

[Test] Dakar, May 14 (AFP)--The Socialist International Bureau meeting here confirmed its stand on the Western Sahara taken last year in Madrid, international President Willy Brandt told a press conference here last night.

The international continues to recommend that solutions be worked out through consultation with all parties concerned, he said.

The Spanish Socialist Workers Party [words indistinct] the issue yesterday morning, proposing that the international send a fact-finding mission to the Western Sahara, Mauritania, Morocco and Algeria. The bureau agreed in principle that (?such) mission would be useful, Mr. Brandt said.

But he said that some bureau members had suggested that the mission should also visit other countries and had raised the "question of the political status of certain islands off the (?African) coast" (a reference to the Canary Islands, where a separatist movement is opposing Spanish rule).

Mr. Brandt said the [words indistinct] Senegalese Socialist Party and the Spanish Socialist Workers Party to get together to discuss the Saharan issue and make a report to the bureau's next meeting in Paris in September.

Host President Leopold Senghor of Senegal proposed the Saharan mission, saying the Socialist International should not give the conflict there [words indistinct] attention when there were also major crisis areas elsewhere in Africa. Mr. Senghor named them as the Horn, Chad, Rhodesia and Namibia.

Brandt Backs Noninterference

LD131826Y Hamburg DPA in German 1459 GMT 13 May 78 LD

[Text] At the close of the 2-day session of the Socialist International Bureau in Dakar Senegal today, the Socialist International spoke out against foreign intervention and against all interference in African affairs. Socialist International President Willy Brandt declared that his organization--made up of 38 social democratic and socialist parties--has taken up a corresponding call by Senegalese President Leopold Senghor and will support it politically.

The problems between the North and South were the main theme of the conference in Dakar. A Socialist International "platform" on this theme is to be formulated before the next congress in Vancouver (Canada) in November.

TOGO

BENIN PRESIDENT KEREKOU ENDS FRIENDSHIP VISIT

PA130256Y Paris AFP in French 2141 GMT 12 May 78 PA

[Text] Lome, 12 May (AFP)--Benin's President Kerekou, who made a brief friendship visit to Togo on Friday, left Lome late in the afternoon for Cotonou after having met for several hours with Togo's chief of state, General Eyadema.

The two chiefs of state signed a communique, which will be published tonight. It emphasizes their desire to develop bilateral cooperation between their two countries.

ANGOLA

PRESIDENT NETO REPORTEDLY SUFFERING FROM LEUKEMIA

PA121227Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1205 GMT 12 May 78 PA

[Text] Lusaka, 12 May (EFE)--Unofficial Angolan sources have reported that Angolan President Agostinho Neto was hospitalized this morning in Luanda in critical condition. Apparently Neto is suffering froma type of leukemia and there are fears for his life.

When the Angolan President visited Moscow 3 weeks ago, it was rumored that he had sought a cure. It has not been established whether it was too late to save him.

COMORO ISLANDS

SUCCESSFUL COUP CARRIED OUT TO 'RESTORE FREEDOM, JUSTICE'

NC130838Y Paris AFP in English 0828 GMT 13 May 78 NC

[Text] St-Denis, Reunion Island, May 13 (AFP)--Forces led by a former minister, Said Atthoumani, last night overthrew Comoro Islands President Ali Soilih, reliable sources said here today.

Said Athoumani was a former minister of President Ahmed Abdallah.

Colonel Mustapha Cuanjo broadcast an appeal to the population to remain calm following the coup. It was not immediately known whether President Soilih was killed in the coup d'etat.

In January this year, security forces arrested several people who had allegedly planned to assassinate the president. President Ali Soilih ousted President Abdallah in August 1975, a month after a unilateral declaration of independence from France. Mayotte islanders, however, voted to retain ties with France.

Airport Closed to Traffic

BK131148Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1143 GMT 13 May 78 BK

[Text] Antananarivo, 13 May--Moroni Airport on Grand Comoro Island is closed to air traffic, informed sources here said today.

The Air Madagascar Boeing 737 linking the capital of Madagascar to Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, via Moroni, and which left here earlier today, was unable to land on the island.

Earlier today reliable sources in Reunion Island reported that forces led by a former Minister Said Atthoumani last night overthrew the Comoro Islands President Ali Soilih.

Soilih Under House Arrest

PA131823Y Paris AFP in French 1755 GMT 13 May 78 PA

[Text] Antananarivo, 13 May (AFP)--Radio Madagascar announced this evening that Comoran President Ali Soilih is reportedly under house arrest. The radio station cited an anonymous telegram received in Paris from Mayotte.

The national radio station indicated that the coup d'etat had taken place without bloodshed and added that the reasons given for the uprising were the lack of freedom in the Comoro Islands and the poverty which prevails in the country. The overthrow of the government was welcomed by the Comorans, according to the same source.

Commenting on these reports, Radio Madagascar emphasized that the reasons which were given have always been "Those advanced by Western [as received] countries to countries which are struggling for their liberation from the colonial yoke."

After mentioning the abortive coups which took place a week ago in Seychelles and some months ago in Madagascar, the radio station said that the Comoros, Seychelles and Madagascar have all chosen to establish a new society, that they participated in the conference of Victorial (Seychelles) and that they are preparing to take part in the upcoming international conference of progressive countries in Antananarivo.

It is clear that imperialism is not ready to put down its weapons, Radio Madagascar said in conclusion.

Political-Military Directorate Policy

PA1419402 Paris AFP in Spanish 1920 GMT 14 May 78 PA

[Text] Antananarivo, 14 May (AFP)--Radio Comores, monitored here, said today that the political-military directorate established in the Comoros has decided to restore freedom and justice and to draft a new constitution in the near future.

The radio station said that basic freedoms and rights will be reestablished, particularly freedom of religion, and all political prisoners have been released.

In addition, the directorate guaranteed that the property of foreigners will be respected and that their security will be safeguarded.

Radio Comores also announced that public services will be resumed on Tuesday, since Monday is a holiday.

In closing, the radio station said that the curfew will remain in effect for 40 days.

Soilih Blamed for 'Disastrous Situation'

NC1408112 Paris AFP in English 0754 GMT 14 May 78 NC

[Text] Antananarivo, Madagascar, May 14 (AFP)--Putschists who seized power in the Indian Ocean Comoros Islands yesterday have imposed an 1800 to 0600 hours curfew on the population and suspended all communications between the islands of the archipelago, Radio Madagascar said today, citing Radio Comoros.

The radio described the new leaders as an alliance of armed forces officers and politicians, led by former Comoro cabinet minister, Said Atthoumani. It said that Mr Atthoumani had announced to the people that only ousted President Ali Soilih, now being held under house arrest, was being currently blamed for the disastrous situation affecting the republic since January 1976. He said that other members of the former government would be welcome if they wanted to collaborate with the new leaders.

Mr Atthoumani also said that foreigners, such as French, Canadians and Belgians, living there were quite safe, the radio said.

Radio Madagascar said that a general policy statement was expected from the new alliance which, it said, appeared favourable to the policies of former President Ahmed Abdallah, deposed by Mr Soilih in 1975.

This leaning would favor a rapproachment with France, the former colonial power, particularly to solve the Mayotte problem. This arose when the former French islands unilaterally proclaimed their independence on July 6, 1975, a move which Mayotte, the fourth island in the group, rejected in a referendum which voted to retain ties with France.

Yesterday, Radio Madagascar said the coup was a bloodless one, with the putschists motivated by the lack of freedom in the island and its poverty.

Yesterday Moroni Airport on Grand Comoro Island was closed to all air traffic.

Abdallah Mohamed Reportedly New PM

BK150938Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0922 GMT 15 May 78 BK

[Text] Moroni, May 15 (AFP)--Overthrown head of state Ali Soilih was in bed with two young girls, apparently under the influence of drugs, when putschists burst into his residence on May 13, it was announced here today.

The Comorian Clandestine Liberation Army, led by Colonel Said Moustapha H'Hadjou, had no difficulty in seizing the former president in his bed, the new ruling politico-military directorate said. The directorate added that current Minister of State for Internal Affairs Abdallah Mohamed had assumed the position of prime minister and head of government.

Observers said that contrary to what had been broadcast earlier, former Comoro cabinet Minister Said Atthoumani, while sympathising, had taken no direct part in the coup d'etat. The country's new strongman was undoubtedly Mr Abdallah Mohamed. Early reports said that Mr Atthoumani led the coup.

PARIS INTERVIEWS COMORAN JOURNALIST ON REASONS FOR COUP

LD131201Y Paris Domestic Service in French 1030 GMT 13 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] A coup d'etat took place last night in the Comoro Islands.

The new man in power is reported to be Said Atthoumani, former minister of President Said Ibrahim and of President Ahmed Abdallah, himself deposed.

We have a guest [words indistinct], Said Ali Kemal, a Comoran and journalist at Paris Radio and eldest son of Prince Said Ibrahim.

Said Kemal, you undoubtedly know the new man in power in the islands, Said Atthoumani, quite well. What sort of a man is he?

[Said Ali Kemal--apparently live] Well, Said Atthoumani is a civil administration officer about 40. He was first in the government of Prince Said Ibrahim, as you just said. Moreover, he acted in his place during his absence. He was also a minister of President Ahmed Abdallah. Mr Said Atthoumani is man open to dialog and, above all, a deeply religious Moslem.

[Question] What in your view is the cause of the coup d'etat? Is it the discontent of the masses, which has been present for some time owing to poverty, or is it due to other reasons?

[Answer] Undoubtedly the poverty, but above all lack of freedom in the Comoro Islands. Discontent had reached a level not previously suspected abroad. This coup was therefore welcomed with relief throughout the islands and also by a number of Comorans who consider themselves to be in exile abroad. This coup d'etat represents above all hope for a resumption of the French-Comoran dialog.

AFP GIVES BACKGROUND OF COMORO ISLANDS POLITICAL CRISIS

BK131258Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1233 GMT 13 May 78 BK

[By Bernard Loth]

[Text] Paris, May 13 (AFP)--Last night's reported coup d'etat which overthrew Comoro Islands President Ali Soilih followed a long period of internal tension and criticism by the overthrown leader's political adversaries.

On March 6, former Comorian member of the French Parliament Said Ali Mohamed in Paris condemned the dictatorial regime of President Soilih.

In particular, he denounced the "anarchy established by the so-called revolutionary committees, the injustice marked by arrests and torture, the measures against Camorian culture and Islam, and the embezzlement of public funds."

For several months, many Comorians, particularly from the island of Anjouan, one of the three islands making up the Comoro Republic, have reached Mayotte (the fourth island in the archipelego but which voted to retain its ties with France), despite the hazards involved in crossing the sea in small boats.

On March 8, the question of Comorian refugees in Mayotte and in France was outlined by a French Foreign Ministry spokesman who said their arrival on the island, with its limited resources, had posed problems. The French Government had had to fly the refugees to reception centres in the Paris area.

At the same time the French Government advised the United Nations high commissioner for refugees in Geneva of the problem and asked for an inquiry mission to be sent to find a humanitarian solution to the Comorian refugee problem.

Meanwhile, the Moroni government, on its side, in March accused French forces stationed at Mayotte of "deporting" Comorians to Mayotte against their will, and announced it was setting up a special force "to protect Comorian boatmen against possible aggression from the French Navy."

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL-LED DELEGATION IN PYONGYANG

For KCNA accounts of the visit of Samora Moises Machel to North Korea, see the North Korea section of the 15 May Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MAPUTO REPORTS NETO-NUJOMA MEETING IN LUANDA

LD122028Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 12 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] The president of the People's Republic of Angola, Agostinho Neto, received SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma in Luanda this morning. Although the content of the talks held between Neto and Nujoma was not disclosed, it is thought it covered the situation in Namibia and the recent attack by the racist troops on the Namibian refugee camp in southern Angola.

COAL COMPANY NATIONALIZED; COMPENSATION TO BE PAID 'LATER'

LD121134Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 12 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] The permanent commission of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Mozambique decided today to nationalize the Companhia Carbonifera de Mocambique, which has its headquarters in Moatize, its property reverting to the Mozambique Government. The Mozambique national coal company, Carbomoc, has been set up to manage the property of the nationalized firm. It will come under the Ministry of Industry and Power.

A law published today in BOLETIM DA REPUBLICA says that compensation will be paid on terms to be fixed later by decree, stressing, however, that in accordance with the principles of the constitution, compensation is not due concerning land rights, concessions and so forth.

Moreover, compensation may be t[illegible]ally or partially canceled in the event of acts or attempts of sabotage and destruction wh[illegible] halt the activities of the nationalized firm or concealment of property, of geolog[illegible]al technical and economic studies, of partnerships, social (?capital) shares, bond rights and interests of any kind affected by the nationalization.

Staff working there at the date of nationalization will pass to the new state firm, except those who were working under general agreements with other firms.

RHODESIA

BBC INTERVIEWS IAN SMITH ON INTERNAL SETTLEMENT

LD122255Y London BBC Domestic Television Service in English 1830 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Interview granted by Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith on 12 May, in Salisbury, to BBC correspondent John Humphreys--recorded]

[Text] [John Humphreys] The last time we spoke was on 3 March, just an hour or tow after the agreement had been signed, and you seemed to be fairly optimistic then. How do you describe your feelings about the settlement now?

[Answer] I would say to you that I think things are going fairly well. I am prepared to say that, in many respects, better than I anticipated. We have had a great deal of unanimity on a number of fairly controversial decisions which we had to make, which has surprised me.

[Question] I must say I am surprised you are that optimistic. Even as we speak, Bishop Muzorewa is threatening to pull out of the transitional government. Surely that would be an absolute disaster would it not?

[Answer] Well, I do not think it is going to happen, so don't let's anticipate things that I believe are unlikely to happen.

[Question] But he did say categorically that if Mr Hove was not reinstated, then the UANC [United African National Council] would leave the transitional government and I...

[Answer] Let us wait and see. Let us wait until Sunday.

[Question] So, you think he won't walk out.

[Answer] I don't believe that any man in his right senses would resort to that sort of action, because it will be almost disastrous--well, as far as the internal settlement is concerned it could almost be disastrous. But even for the party concerned it could be disastrous, because we are all together in this exercise. I remember the comments of some of my black colleagues when we started it. They said well, we are now in the same boat together, and we either swim together or we sink together. I think this kind of realism will be the deciding factor. You know, it is all very well for politicians to talk, and I include myself in this. They all resort to extravagant things and say many things in public which I do not believe they have any intention of following through.

[Question] Then the bishop is bluffing, in essence.

[Answer] No. What I am saying is you must not always believe that politicians are going to put into practice what they say in public. I think as far as I, the rest, the other two on the Executive Council, are concerned, we must avoid being provocative because this might tend to push this in the wrong direction. If you just leave things alone I think it [as heard] will come back.

[Question] You talk about provocation, but was it not provocative to sack Hove in the first place?

[Answer] No, no, no. I mean it would have been absolutely ridiculous to have done nothing about. He was a man who was trying to undermine the agreement that we had signed.

[Question] But he was only saying what many other people believe to be the case--that there is discrimination within the civil service...

[Answer] No. You are quite wrong there. You see, I think that is where you are out of touch, with due respect. There is very little of this. This is stirring up things politically. He was a man who had come from outside, who had been out of this country for--how many years, about a dozen years I think. He was completely out of tune with the new situation in Rhodesia. Once we had come to that agreement there was a transformation, that people who had previously been opposed to one another and fighting one another who now came together to work with one another. Now, this man was out of tune with that. And to that extent, I could not understand why this ever did take place. Be that as it may, it did take place. He was living in the past, and he was still preaching the sort of things which were taking place before we had come together. I think he was absolutely out of tune with the feelings of Rhodesia.

[Question] Putting aside the rights and wrongs of the dismissal of Mr Hove, surely it would make sense now, since feelings run so deep. I have spoken to many blacks who are deeply disturbed about the sacking of Mr Hove. Surely it would make sense to reinstate him.

[Answer] It would be one of the most ridiculous things I could contemplate, I must say. He was somebody who was undermining our agreement. Why do we want to bring back a person like that? Do we want to undermine our agreement? I believe that if he came back it would be disastrous for the agreement, and I believe that this is the feeling of most thinking people, including people within his own organization. The problem is, I believe, the snag is, that the decision was not implemented firmly and positively when it was taken. It was allowed to drag on and to fester. Had it not been for that there would have been no problem. This thing, I believe, was dead the day after we made our decision. It is a pity the following day it was not buried. For some reason or other there are people who intend to keep it alive. It is past history as far as I am concerned. I am looking into the future. We are going to get on and build, and this is of no consequence.

[Question] The most important thing in the long term for Rhodesia is a cease-fire. What do you think of the prospects of your call for a cease-fire a couple of weeks ago? There seems to be no great impact as a result of that so far?

[Answer] I do not think I said there were problems within the Ministerial Council...

[Question] Go on sir.

[Answer] I was lower down at the working level. I am not able to go into any details, because it is a very sensitive and delicate area. Suffice for me to say that I had hoped, and I think most of us concerned with this had hoped, that we would have been able to make much progress quicker.

I accept that it is an involved and a difficult exercise, and perhaps I was not as starry-eyed as some people who believed that it would just suddenly take place overnight. No, I realized there were problems, but I think certain parties to the agreement should have been a little more positive and paid a little more direct attention to this and maybe we would have got going sooner.

[Question] How do you mean?

[Answer] I cannot, regrettably, go into details. I am sorry to have to say that to you, because I think I would only further aggravate the situation. But we have not made the progress which we expected and which I think we should have. However, I think we are now getting into our stride, and I hope that from now on the position will move faster.

[Question] But when are we actually going to see the communiques stop, those reports constantly, almost daily, coming out of Combined Operations Headquarters talking about soldiers killed, civilians, killed, guerrillas killed and so on. When is that going to stop?

[Answer] It is difficult to declare on that because although we might have great success and we might, for example, bring about a cease-fire to half the country, in the other half we will, no doubt, have the Patriotic Front continuing, and perhaps in an even more vindictive manner, because they can see that we are succeeding. And if that does transpire then, of course, it is going to go for a long time even though we may achieve great success.

[Question] What you are saying is that the war will continue for the time being at any rate, precisely because the Patriotic Front wants it to continue. Is it not what Britain and the United States said was the weakness in this agreement, in this so-called internal settlement. Is it not precisely what they have been saying all along, that with the Patriotic Front the war won't stop; therefore, there cannot be a settlement in Rhodesia?

[Answer] That is what they say, but then we disagree with them because we believe that even if the Patriotic Front does not come in we will in the end succeed, admitting that will be more difficult. But when you have no alternative then you must get on with it. I would remind you that we have opened the door to the Patriotic Front, so they are staying out of their own volition. Under those we have no option but to carry on without them. [as heard]

[Question] But if they keep the war going how can you succeed?

[Answer] Well, because there is no doubt that the war will gradually diminish. We believe that the mass of the people within this country are on the side of the three people who are now working with me, the three black leaders--80 percent, 85 percent it has been said. And terrorists can only operate successfully if they have support at grassroots level in the shape of shelter, food and information. And once they are denied that and gradually now they will be denied that more and more, then the successes are going to be less and less.

[Question] What is the evidence that is going to suggest that they are gradually going. to be denied that grassroot support?

[Answer] Well, we have evidence to substantiate this from people on the ground. It is not only my view, it is the view of the three black political leaders with whom I am now working. You will have take our assessments at this stage, but I believe before long we will be able to substantiate our claims with practical successes in the field.

[Question] Britain and the United States are still very anxious that there should be another all-party conference on Rhodesia including the Patriotic Front. What have you got to lose by going along with them and attending such a conference with your black colleagues in the transitional government?

[Answer] Well, you say what have we go to lose. I say what are we going to gain. We are interested in gaining the interests of our country. At the moment, we are embarked on a new exercise which we believe is leading us in the right direction. If attending a conference is going to mean that we allow ourselves to be deviated from the course which have chosen, and really this will not be in the interests of our country. And this is the crux of the matter. Now somebody wants me to go somewhere, the British Government or you, you must convince me it is in my interests to go there. I am open to conviction. Get on and do it.

[Question] Mr (Lowe) and Mr Graham are coming to Salisbury soon to try and persuade you to attend such a conference. Is there any point in them coming?

[Answer] I think it is always wise to listen to people. If they've got any new ideas we will give their ideas careful and constructive criticism, and after all, it is the American and the British governments who are taking the lead in this matter. They were here, as you know, a few weeks ago, Mr Vance and Dr Owen. They feel they can play a part so we are happy to listen to them. I hope they can play a part. They must not think they are going to push us back in our present plan or upset that. If that is part of their plan then it will be very difficult for us to agree.

SOUTH AFRICA

VORSTER REJECTS BLACK MAJORITY RULE

LD142108Y London Press Association in English 1910 GMT 14 May 78 LD

[Text] South Africa's Prime Minister Mr John Vorster today ruled out one-man, one-vote for blacks.

"We will not be swamped, make no mistake about that, whatever you or anybody else has to say about it," he said.

In an uncompromising interview recorded for the London weekend television programme, Weekend World, Mr Vorster made it clear that blacks can have political power only in their own specially created homelands.

"Any my attitude is that if he wants political power there are all the avenues where he can express it--except in my parliament.

"It is certainly not the policy of this government to accept one-man, one-vote--black majority rule over the whole of South Africa.

"That is not our policy and we will not accept it, and if there are countries outside, or governments outside, who try to force it upon us, we will reject that very, very definitely and we will oppose such forces.

"We have said time and again that as far as local urban government is concerned, we want to put them in a position to govern themselves on that plane.

"But as far as higher political rights are concerned, if they are political-minded, if they want to stand for parliament, they have the opportunity to become members of parliament of their homelands.

"If they want political rights on that level, then I have created opportunities for their own homelands, and they can become cabinet ministers and they can become prime ministers and ultimately if they choose to become independent, they can become president."

PRETORIA ADMITS LINKS WITH AFRICAN, MIDDLE EAST STATES

LD121230Y Pretoria DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION in English 1000 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] Cape Town--South Africa has links with between 10 and 20 African and Middle East states, partly through the actions of the DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION and its secret actions. This was disclosed by the minister of information, Dr Connie Mulder, when he addressed the Cape Town junior Afrikkanse Sakekamer.

Dr Mulder told yesterday's packed meeting that countries involved would deny such contact if approached because "of tradition."

"I can disclose today that, and this is partly because of the secret DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION and its secret actions, we have between 10 and 20 African and Middle East countries where we can move and talk on different levels without disclosing the names of the countries.

"If we did the nations would, by tradition, deny that we were there. This is happening now and I am not talking about diplomatic contact or diplomatic ties."

Speaking on the theme "the South Africa of tomorrow", Dr Mulder said he was optimistic about the future because he had noticed in recent months a more positive mood in the West regarding South Africa. Dr Mulder said the key to success for South Africa lay in the interior situation in the country.

"If we succeed to come to an agreement with our black, brown and yellow and white people and we find a formula to live here together in peace, we shall pull through."

Dr Mulder pointed out that efforts in the past to try and befriend Africa through the West were wrong. "This was wrong. We shall find our way back into the international world through Africa. That is the solution."

JOHANNESBURG REPORTS U.S. WARNING ON ACTION AGAINST NAMIBIA

LD120952Y Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] The Government of the United States has cautioned South Africa against carrying out another limited military operation such as theone it conducted against SWAPO bases in Angola last week. The American State Department spokesman, Mr Hodding Carter, says the United States has made it very clear to the South African Government that it feels that the fact and the timing of the last raid were unfortunate. He says the United States has urged that it should not be repeated.

Mr Carter says his country has also made it clear to South Africa that it continues to believe that the proper response at this (?point for) the future of South-West Africa is contained in the Western settlement proposals. He said the United States trusts that South Africa, having agreed to the proposals, will stick to them.

RHODESIAN FINANCE COMINISTERS BEGIN OFFICIAL VISIT

LD120956Y Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] The Rhodesian cominister of finance, commerce and industry, Mr Ernest Bulle, says that if economic links between Rhodesia and South Africa were to be broken this would be disastrous for Rhodesia. Speaking to newsmen in Cape Town, Mr Bulle said a majority government in Rhodesia could not be persuaded to end the country's economic links with South Africa.

Mr Bulle, who is on a courtesy visit to this country, says that if the black states most closely involved with the Rhodesian issue felt that they could not have relations with future Zimbabwe because of its economic links with South Africa it will be too bad for them. Mr Bulle said Zimbabwe, governed by (?sections) of the interim government, will be committed to a free enterprise system because it believed it that it will be the best economic policy for the country. He said the country should be able to continue even if the sanctions were not lifted. If they were [lifted] it would take 2 to 3 years for the economy to return to normal.

Mr Bulle and the other cominister of finance, Mr David Smith, are to visit the South African ministers of foreign affairs, finance and economic affairs in parliament today. They will also pay a courtesy call on the prime minister, Mr Vorster, before returning home this afternoon.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is $150 for any one volume and $50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is $100 for any one volume, $125 for two volumes, $150 for three, $200 for four, $250 for five, $300 for six, $350 for seven, and $400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

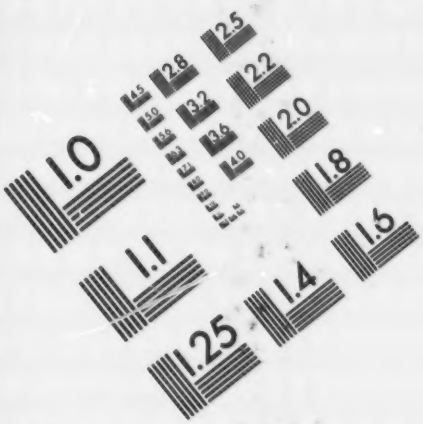
The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151



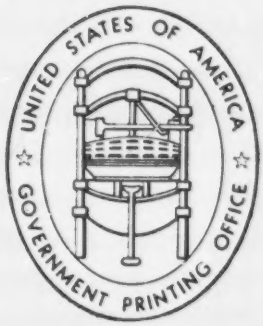
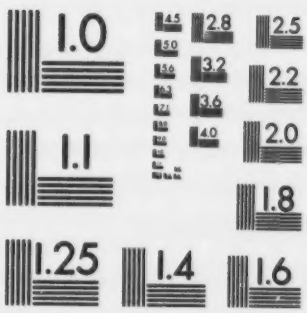
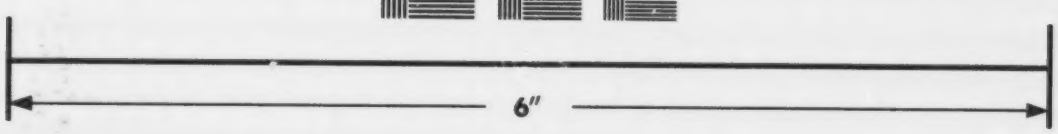


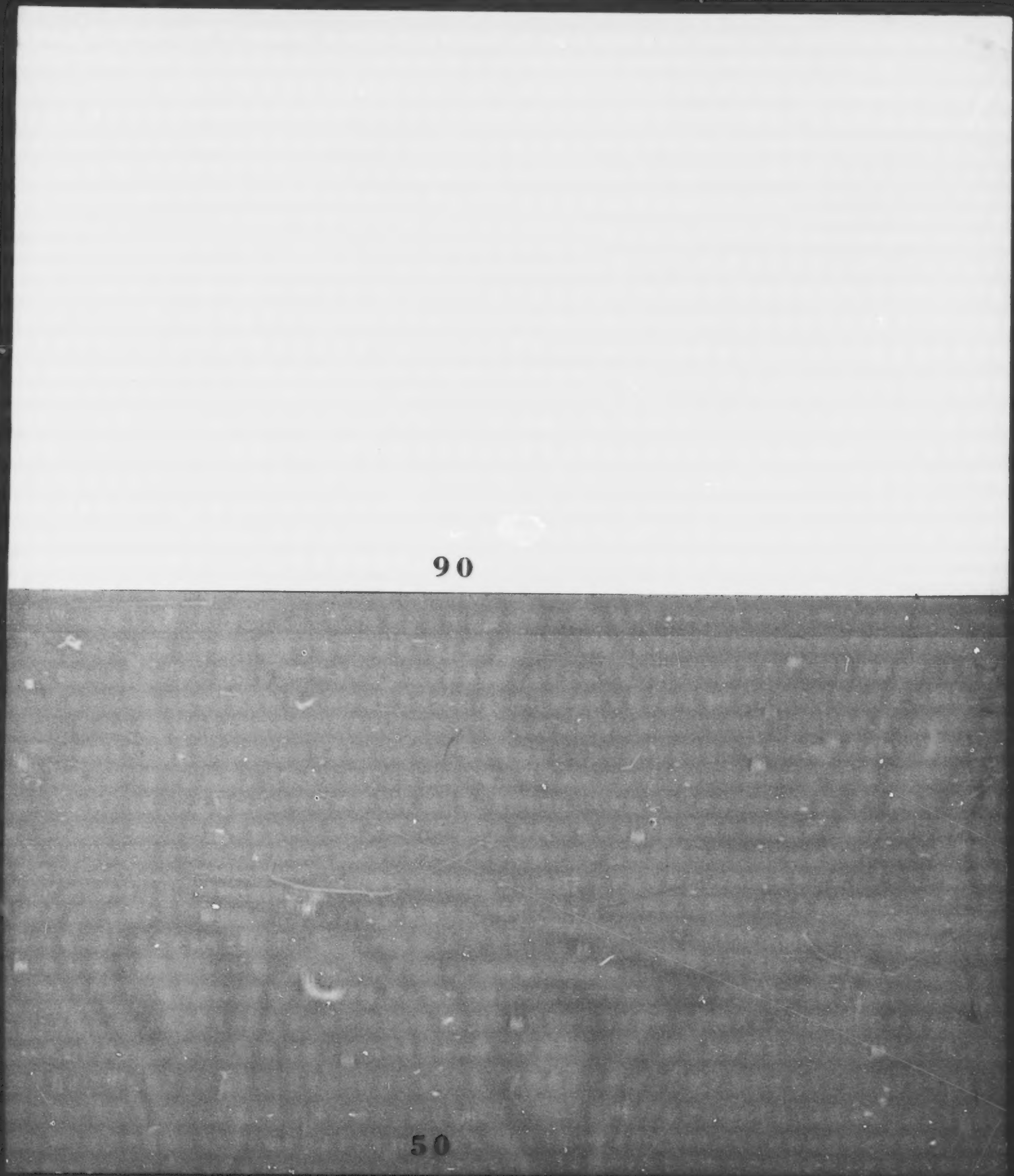
IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)





Photographic Sciences Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503


90
50